

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 9.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1878.

NO. 116.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

THE CRAWFORD PLAN IN STOREY COUNTY.

C. C. POWNING.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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WARNING.

WRITTEN BY MAJOR GENERAL D. W. C. THOMPSON

Freemen alone defend your state,
The poor hordes are at our gate.
In dire they come, our products mock,
Whom we want, and for us to talk
Countless in number, rife for spoil,
They now lay waste and curse our soil.
Our mines they rob, our trade they take,
Our labor & toil, in poverty make

Awake! and bid these golden lands
From lying hosts, from both hands,
From alien hearts, lawless, low,
Who know no friends, nor mercy show
Whose teeths one ways and pangs breath
Shadow our happy homes with death.
Like running tides, they overflow
Our peaceful vale with waves of woe

Patriots, part bold and brave,
From swarming swells thou canst save,
Let human bondage never more
Make war and strife and seas of gore,
Billions of debt, and count of graves,
Must not be exacted by cooing slaves.
Your country gave life from dangers all,
Though traitors flee and fly unto fall

Proud veterans "blue and gray," unite,
The rebels shall halt, and bane their flight.
Their scatting hosts long have planned
To have and hold this sunny land.

By every ship their troops arrive—

For aid and arms they eager strive—

Strength let me gain and we shall feel

Their secret shot, their stealthy steel.

Some we cast men to save a dime,
Employ them slaves to world's crime,
Our goods and lands, rents, profits fall;
Swit judgment—wages given all.

Our workingmen thus nation made,

Our war and field their cause displayed.

Loyal and brave, they'll never cover,

And we to those who test their power.

Dreaming, I see in years near by

Our towns and cities the dragon fly;

Our country—far for heroes betrayed,

Our last lost, our progress stayed;

Our homes destroyed, our heroes dead,

Our cities sacked, our kindred fled,

Our splendid states, our rich rare,

Captured for claim's claim to share

Walking, I hear from hills and halls

The people shout, like bugle calls

"No found lords, no foreign slaves,

Shall live where freedom's banner waves,

Here rank and wealth must not oppose

The poor man's right, nor use his woes;

Slave-trading's down, schemers bold!

Bondmen, away! these shores we hold!"

"Peace" capital an' cowardly.

There is no peace—the conflict's high

While factions stalemated stand,

The masses move, their rights command.

Rebel's gallant freeman, show your might,

With fearless ranks await the fight,

With all these servile hordes held

Far from our sight, far o'er the sea.

IMPORTANCE OF A CLEAN SKIN.—Most of our invalids are such, and millions of more healthy people will become invalids, for the want of paying the most ordinary attention to the requirements of the skin. The membrane is too often regarded as a covering only instead of a complicated piece of machinery, scarcely seen in its texture and sensitiveness to the ear and eye. Many treat it with a little reference to its proper functions as if it were nothing better than a bag of their bones. It is this in consideration for the skin that is the cause of a very large proportion of the diseases of the world. If, as claimed by some scientists, four-fifths, in bulk, of all we eat and drink, must either pass off through the skin or be turned back upon the system as a poison, and that life depends as much upon these exhalations through the skin as upon inhaling pure air through the lungs, it must be of the most vital importance to keep that channel free.—*Hartford Times*.

A REPORT that General Veintemilla, the despot of Ecuador, had been poisoned turns out to be untrue. It was simply a case of colic induced by excess in the luxuries of the table. Veintemilla still lives.

"MURDER! murder!" cried a pretty milliner of Galveston, Texas, Mrs. Ella Quinn, and all the time she was peppering the body of Captain Guthrie, a false lover, with Derringer balls. Guthrie was trying to dodge behind a tree, but he will die.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1878.

NO. 116.

THE CRAWFORD PLAN IN STOREY COUNTY.

(From the *Eureka Leader*)

We are pleased to observe by the *Enterprise* that the various aspirants for gubernatorial honors in Storey county have agreed to submit their claims to a direct appeal to the people at the primaries. While it might be difficult to extend this plan throughout the State, owing to its sparse settlement and the trouble of getting anything like a full expression of the people's will to their preference, yet in Storey county it can be done and a full vote called out at the primaries. In Storey county is concentrated more than one-third of the entire vote of the State, as shown by the ballot of 1876, when the total vote polled in the State was 19,481, of which Storey county polled 6,921. The Republican vote in 1876 was about 10,270, of which Storey county polled 3,683. It is very desirable to know the choice of so great a part of our strength, since without the solid support of Storey county any candidate would have little hope of success. And it will be especially pleasing to the Republicans throughout Nevada to know and feel that the gentlemen who are honorable ambitions of high position and trust in the party are not seeking it invincibly, and that each is fully conscious that the success of the party is of more moment than the gratification of personal ambition. From the high character of all the gentlemen named as probable, or possible, candidates, we shall expect that the results of the primaries in Storey will truthfully express the choice of the party there. And we doubt not that when that choice is manifested every other candidate voted for at the primaries will cordially acquiesce in the decision, and see that the successful one receives the united support of the Storey delegation. The result of this expression will be important. If Storey, with a united delegation, demands the Governorship, it will be almost her right to name him. Certainly it would be rash for any other candidate to accept a nomination with Storey dissatisfied or even lukewarm. Should the Governor come from the West, the Congressman would naturally fall to the East, and Mr. Wren would doubtless be re-nominated. Our friend Mighels would, in that event, find a formidable competitor in Colonel Moore for Lieutenant Governor, and other nominations would conform largely to geography and local influences. Slate making is always difficult, and we have but little ambition that way. We desire to occupy such a position that we can freely and to our utmost strength support whoever may be placed in nomination by the convention. This we expect to do heartily, and we hope that from no quarter will come or appear any discord or heartburnings in our ranks. It seems to us now that the action of the candidates in Storey, and the result of the primaries there, whatever it may be, will go far toward settling the question of the Governorship and other important offices.

THE STATE PRISON TITLE.

For several years the State has been involved in litigation over the title to the prison grounds near Carson. The *Enterprise* gives the following resume of the situation leading to the decision just rendered by Judge Sawyer, and referred to below: The grounds, tenements and quarries were originally purchased from Abram Curry by the Territory of Nevada. A possessory title, we believe, was all that was conveyed. Through the neglect of the Territorial authorities the title was not perfected, and a short time after the transfer some secured from the Government a title to a tract of land which embraced the prison grounds. After two or three transfers of the title and much litigation, the case was finally brought to a hearing before the United States Circuit Court, under the title of "J. H. Adams and others against L. R. Bradley, Governor, James D. Miner, Secretary of State, and John R. Kittrell, Attorney-General of the State of Nevada, constituting the Board of State Prison Commissioners, and Mut'n R. Elstner and P. C. Hyman, Wardens of the State Prison," to recover possession of the land in question. In 1870, in a suit for the funds brought against the Warden of the Prison, the Court found the legal title to the premises to be in the plaintiff, rejecting the equitable title of the State on the ground that it had not been pleaded in defense. At that time the title was in A. D. Treadaway, but it was subsequently transferred to J. H. Adams and others. In the action under notice it was held that the judgment against the Warden did not bind the State, inasmuch as the State cannot be sued without its express assent given by law; and the fact that the Attorney-General appeared for the State did not make the latter a party to the suit. The decision is for the State, with costs. The decision is by Judge Sawyer, who also decides that if the plaintiff have any title, they will be permitted to show it. So the case is not yet at an end.

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POLITICAL.

COMMISSIONER.

ISAAC BARNETT

Announces himself a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY TREASURER.

D. B. BOYD

Announces himself a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY CLERK.

J. S. BOWKER,

Announces himself as a candidate for COUNTY CLERK.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY CLERK.

MARK PARISH,

Announces himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CONSTABLE.

MARTIN SANDERS

Announces himself a candidate for CONSTABLE.

Or Reno Township, subject to the Reno delegation to the Republican County Convention.

CONSTABLE.

H. W. BARLOW

Announces himself as a candidate for CONSTABLE.

Or Reno Township, subject to the Reno delegation to the Republican County Convention.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

CHAS. QUEEN,

Announces himself as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR ASSESSOR.

A. A. EVANS,

Announces himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR CONSTABLE.

SAM FANNON,

Announces himself a candidate for CONSTABLE.

Or Reno Township, subject to the decision of the Reno delegation to the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. O. GREGORY,

Announces himself as a candidate for SHERIFF.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN WILSON

Announces himself as a candidate for SHERIFF.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAS. P. WINFREY

Announces himself as a candidate for SHERIFF.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN

Announces himself a candidate for SHERIFF.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

J. S. CILSON,

Announces himself as a candidate for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

of Reno Township.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

WM. H. YOUNG

Is a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Subject to the decision of the Reno delegation to the Republican County Convention.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

W. M. H. YOUNG

Is a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

of Reno Township.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

W. M. H. YOUNG

Is a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Subject to the decision of the Reno delegation to the Republican County Convention.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

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TUESDAY.....AUGUST 16, 1878

THE DAILY JOURNAL

The best daily paper published on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, east of Sacramento, and having a general circulation throughout the State. It is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL
Has a combined circulation larger than that of any other journal of Nevada, excepting those of the Comstock.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Yellow fever is increasing in New Orleans.

Hale and Norcross has levied \$1 assessment.

The trouble between the railroads and steamers has not yet been settled.

The danger of a war with Mexico is greater now than at any time before.

Postmaster-General Key will visit the West, and may come to California.

Austria finds hard fighting before her to secure Bosnia. Every step is contested.

Ottawa is enjoying another Orange-man riot. Many are being injured on both sides.

Mccormick's reaper and Pullman's palace car each get prizes at the Paris Exposition.

Turkey will increase the duty on salt, tobacco and spirit to the extent permitted by Commerce.

Hail stones five and six inches in circumference fell in Cheyenne Wednesday, doing great damage.

Over 1,000 colored people will leave the Eastern States and come West shortly to settle permanently.

Kearney goes for Beecher in his most approved style, characterizing him and his congregation as a set of lazy loafers.

Butler repudiates Kearney, denying that he caused him to go East, or that he proposes to use him for political purposes.

The Six Companies of San Francisco deny that the Chicago shoe-makers have tried to employ Coolie labor in place of the strikers.

NOTES.

The Storey Republicans will not be solid, we learn, for any particular person for Governor.

The Elko Democrats hold their primaries on the 14th of September, and County Convention on the 19th.

The Indians on the reservation at Duck Valley have so neglected their crops this year that they will not pay for harvesting.

Kearney and Butler seem to have things their own way in Massachusetts. No two to one that Ben don't throw bricks from the Gubernatorial mansion.

An eighteen-year-old boy of Nevada City has ruined himself by opium smoking. He has tried to abandon the habit, but says he can not. He is a mental and physical wreck.

The Connor movement is dying out, and those who have been engineering the fight are gradually weakening on the proposition. It is safe to say his name will not be presented before the Republican Convention.

Lander county Republicans will elect delegates to the State Convention on the 7th of September. Austin will have four and the rest of the county the fifth delegate.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, August, 1878.
Justin McCarthy said in a lecture in Ireland: "Rising over all this City of magnificent distances is the Capitol, the State House where Congress holds its meetings. As in America they like to be supreme in every thing, so this has the distinction of being the grandest mass of white marble brought together, I believe, on the surface of the earth."

"CAPITOL HILL"

Is an equilateral triangle, one point to the west and the others to the northeast, and southeast, respectively; forming a bluff at its western point, and sloping into valleys on its northern and southern sides, and also gradually to its eastern side, which borders on the eastern branch of the Potomac river, about two miles distant. The Capitol stands on the western point, and its base is above the tops of four-story houses one block to the west of it. The Capitol grounds include eight of the city squares, which are beautifully laid out into lawns with geometrically curved walks and drive ways. The eastern portion is graded to gentle undulations. The western section is a sharp and abrupt decline from the Capitol, which is in the centre. The velvety lawns of white clover and English grass were never so exquisitely beautiful as now. The unusual rains of this season have caused them to resemble the famed English lawns, far more than the best cultivated American landscapes are wont to do. The

CORNER STONE

Of the Capitol was laid by Washington, September 18th, 1793, and the seat of Government removed to this City in 1800. Among all the Congresses and sessions of Congress which have graced or disgraced the halls of this great edifice, the session just closed has been one especially inviting remark. Convener as it did in extraordinary session, on the 15th of October, 1877, and adjourning, without day, on the morning of the 20th of July, the sitting substantially continued for over two thirds of a year. Months of this period were

FRITTERED AWAY

With scarcely an effort to provide legislation required by the exigencies of the paralyzed industrial condition of the country, or even the usual legislation necessary for the administration of the Government. The consideration of all the great annual measures necessary for the support of the Government, was crowded into the last few weeks and days of the session. These great appropriation bills—appropriations ostensibly made, and which properly should only be made—to carry out theretofore existing laws, were loaded with all sorts of promiscuous legislation and jobs, until the old epithet "Omnibus bill" came far short of signifying the conglomerate and heterogeneous character as well as mammoth and voluminous dimensions of those great measures. Much of this accumulation which was gathered up, day and night, as the bills, like the great snow balls of school boys, rolled along, was of questionable propriety, but whether proper in themselves or not, there was then no time or opportunity for their examination. The Congress of the United States gravely postponed the set time for adjournment from hour to hour—from 12 o'clock M. on the 17th, to 4 P. M. on the 18th, to 6 P. M. 19th, to 10 P. M., to 1 A. M. on the 20th, to 3 A. M., to 5 A. M., and finally to 7 A. M. The people of this great nation can scarce conceive a

GREATER FARCE

Than was enacted, as a necessity in those closing hours, by this great Democratic Reform Party who alone were responsible for the waste of time for eight months then past. The President of the United States was reclining on a couch in his room in the Capitol, waiting all night for committee to agree on important bills, for the Houses to adopt their reports; for the bills to be enrolled on parchment, that he might sign them and thus they became laws to minister to and be obeyed by this great nation of 45,000,000 of intelligent people. The House of Representatives during these short hours of the morning of the 20th was a

DEMOCRATIC PANDEMONIUM.

The members of the committee on enrolled bills were incapacitated by sleep, or otherwise, to perform their duties. There was one of the committee, and he of the despised colored caste, who was able to proof read the great appropriation bills. This lone solitary member faithful among the faithless read the enrolled bill. It was signed by the Speaker of the

House, sent to the Senate, signed by the President porttempore of the Senate, sent into the marble room, and at 7 o'clock it was signed by the President, and the Speaker's gavel fell and the curtain dropped, and Congress was gone dead. The Democratic XLV. Congress, as known by what it has done and the way it was done, and by what it has left undone during its sessions, is certainly a conspicuous and miserable failure. Is it surprising that the good sense of the people is being shown by refusing to renominate so many of the sham

DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS
Of the last Congress? The country has long enough listened to Democratic music played on this harp of a thousand strings, Retrenchment and Reform. Under this cry this party have spent thousands and tens of thousands in investigations that might have been used in setting idle men at work on public improvements. While they have done this they have shown their love for the laboring men by

REDUCING THE PAY
Of common laborers in all the Departments of the Government. In the Navy Yard in this city, this Confederate House reduced the appropriations so that men can only be paid 60 cents per day. Messengers in the Departments were cut down to \$55 per month, and the reduction in salaries in every instance was made in the case of those who were receiving but a beggarly pittance at most.

Who ever heard of one of these Confederate disciples of the new Democratic Dispensation proposing to reduce the salary of Congressmen. A poor laborer or clerk works hard for 12 months to earn from \$500 to \$1200 per year, while men who could not fill the bill for lack of ability draw their \$5,000 per year and Uncle Sam pays their railroad fare, in palace cars. Oh, how these Democratic worthies love the dear laboring men—about election time! LOGAN.

USING THE MONEY OF OTHERS.
Every now and then the country is startled by the report of the defalcation of some fiduciary officer or agent. It is the President or Cashier of some bank, a State, County or Town Treasurer, or the financial manager of some estate, business or benevolent corporation. The Bulletin says: "The frequency of these defalcations suggests the thought that such a misappropriation of the money of others is more extensive than is generally known. It is only in cases where the borrower becomes involved, and is unable to cover his loans in time, that the defalcation appears. How many fiduciary agents are using the money of others, without leave and without interest, to further their own business or speculative projects? A Boston gentleman of prominence makes the somewhat startling declaration that such a use of the funds of others is quite common, and we are inclined to think he is more than half right. We are quite sure the practice is not confined to the cases of open defalcation which are known from one end of the country to the other. It is as clear as any unproven fact can be that many fiduciary agents do use the money belonging to others for their own purposes, and without so much as saying "by your leave." They expect to replace it when wanted, and do thus replace it whenever their plans prove successful. They have no intention of stealing, and would be highly indignant to have even hint of that kind imputed to their conduct. Thus they go on from year to year until they are caught in a pinch, and are obliged to make a clean breast of their transactions. Some of these high-toned gentlemen are now serving out terms of imprisonment varying from one to ten years. What shall we say of the successful ones—those who are never found out, because they always have the money to replace the loan when called for? It strikes us that these gentlemen are just as guilty as the others, and the least punishment that can be inflicted upon them is that they shall be removed immediately from the places of trust which they now hold. No one has a right to use the money belonging to others without their permission, and any such use is a defalcation that ought not to be unpunished.

THE CONNOR MOVEMENT IS DYING OUT, AND THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ENGINEERING THE FIGHT ARE GRADUALLY WEAKENING ON THE PROPOSITION. IT IS SAFE TO SAY HIS NAME WILL NOT BE PRESENTED BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER:

SMITH'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MONDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

MESSRS. BATHWAY & PEASE, Proprietors of the Randolph Lyceum Bureau of Boston, have the honor to announce that they have secured for a brief lecture season on the Pacific Coast the world's greatest Preacher and Orator

REV. HENRY BEECHER,

Who will deliver his famous lecture entitled,

WASTES AND BURDENS OF SOCIETY.

ADMISSION.....\$1.00.

RESERVED SEATS.....1.50.

The sale of Reserved Seats will begin on Aug. 12th at the Postoffice. Doors open at 7; Lecture to begin at 8.

AUBURN MILLS.

RENO, NEVADA.

The Jones & Kinkead Mining Co. having leased the Auburn Mill, near Reno, will purchase ore at the following rates:

ASSAY VALUE PER TON.

AMOUNT	PER	AMOUNT	PER
VALUE	CENT.	VALUE	CENT.
40	26	130	56
45	27	140	59
50	30	160	61
60	36	180	63
70	39	170	65
80	42	180	66
90	45	200	67
100	50	220	69
110	52	240	70
120	54	260	71

Intermediate values at proportionate rates.

Will work ore in lots of 15 tons and upwards at \$20 per ton, and guarantee 70 per cent. of assay value.

Address,

JONES & KINKEAD,

my 19th Reno Nevada.

Officers of the Jockey Club:

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G. C. STEVENSON.....1ST VICE PRESIDENT

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THEO. WINTERS.....3D VICE PRESIDENT

J. W. ORNDOFF.....4TH VICE PRESIDENT

J. F. ALEXANDER.....SECRETARY

NEVADA STATE FAIR.

1878! 1878!

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE NEVADA STATE

AGRICULTURAL,

MINING AND

MECHANICAL

SOCIETY!

TO BE HELD AT—

RENO, NEVADA.

OCTOBER

7TH TO 12TH INCLUSIVE.

TRIALS OF SPEED

TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE

NEVADA STATE JOCKEY CLUB.

Officers of the Jockey Club:

M. CANAVAN.....PRESIDENT

G. C. STEVENSON.....1ST VICE PRESIDENT

J. A. BLOSSOM.....2D VICE PRESIDENT

THEO. WINTERS.....3D VICE PRESIDENT

J. W. ORNDOFF.....4TH VICE PRESIDENT

J. F. ALEXANDER.....SECRETARY

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 7th.

FIRST—Ballinefit stake, for thoroughbred 3-year old fillies. Society to add an amount equal to entrance; dash of one and a half miles; entrance, \$50. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry five pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races eight pounds extra, any filly that has won three races ten pounds extra. Second filly to save entrance.

SECOND—Running, free for all 3-year olds; mile and repeat; purse, \$300; first horse, \$300; second horse, \$125; third horse, \$75.

THIRD—Mile and repeat; purse, \$400; free for all horses in Nevada; also, for all horses in Sierras, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; first horse, \$400; second horse, \$125; third horse, \$75.

FOURTH—Running, free for all; dash of two miles, entrance, \$100, half forfeit; society to add \$200; second horse to save entrance.

